ONLY two more days of Exposition after to-day. Think of that and come

EVERY DAY or two the Carlists are set down as put down, but somehow they will not stay down.

THE Porte will have no more foreign interference and declares that this is the advice of friendly England.

THE spirit of sadness that pervades the funny column of the Inter-Ocean rather impresses us with the belief that Mr. Ham, the removed Assessor of Cusdepartment.

THE St. Louis Globe, speaking of the struggles of the New York Witness, wants to know whether the profession of a journalist is compatible with the profession of being a truly good man. Ask the New York Sun.

THE FREE PRESS explains that the name of Bismarck's son-in-law elect has been fearfully mutilated by the telegraph. It does look that way-Wendlzuentarberge. What a name it must have been before that piece was cut off.

It is rather convenient in some respects to be politician and editor at the same time. Mr. Ham, of the Inter-Ocean, writes an open letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, publishes it in his own paper and then says of it editorially: "The open letter of Mr. Ham to Scoretary Bristow hits the mark exactly."

WE publish a very interesting letter to-day from a correspondent in Japan. Even from that far-off land come reports of business depression and duliness in the chief branches of trade. Truly, as was remarked by a leading Cincinnati merchant, on his return from Europe, a few days ago, "The whole business world seems to have been on a spree, and is now suffering from the effects of it."

THE epizooty has made its appearance in all parts of the country, though in a mild form. It is a singular coincidence that its advent should be made this time at precisely the same season of the year that it appeared three years ago. It then commenced the first week in October and was at its worst about the 25th, but all the horses were still down with it as late as the first week in November.

SEVERAL papers, that should show better taste, are disgusting fair-minded people by endeavoring to say hard things of Ex-Treasurer Spinner. But the "Exold man of the Treasury" served too long and too faithful for the people of this country to relish or countenance seeing him unnecessarily abused in his old age. Some enthusiastic friends of Mr. Bristow are making a mistake, and may provoke a story that they will afterwards have cause to regret. Better go slow in abusing "the old man."

THE Pacific Coast papers have been busy in their conjectures as to the mission that took General Sheridan to that part of the country. The conclusion is that, on account of the rumors of Indian troubles in Oregon and the prospects of a general Indian war very soon. General Sheridan was sent out to view the situation. This general outbreak, which authorities think will have its center about the Black Hills country. Meanwhile, military stations are being established so as to encircle the Indian country, so that the army will be able to crush out a war as soon as it comes upon us, with the greatest possible facility. General Sheridan has been giving his personal attention to this important work, and it is this that has taken him all ever the Northwestern country and to the Pacific Coast.

THE FASHIONS ESTRETICALLY CONSIDERED.

We do not know that it will do any good, but we protest, nevertheless, most decidedly, most emphatically, at the anomalies, the absurdities, the indecencies, the follies, the extravagance, the wastefulness, the wickedness, that tashion forever and forever perpetrates in the matter of clothes for the human family. We would not lightly indulge in murmurings at the dispensations of Providence, but when we survey crowd of bipeds anywhere beneath the sun and moon and stars, be it in town or city, on the highways or byways of the earth, when we observe the diverse and marvelous manner in which they are clad, we confess being tempted almost to question the perfect wisdom of an all-wise Creator that failed to provide for the human family in the beginning a covering of feathers, bristles, scales, quills, shells, anything in fact that would have prevented in all after time the tormenting of half mankind to produce a covering for human nakedness, that man's ingenuity during 6,000 years of acknowledged creation has Tailed to make as beautiful as the lilies of the field, or so comfortable or so adapted to his needs as the covering provided for beasts, or so wonderful in texture as that of the birds of the air, or so skillfully wrought as that of reptiles and tinhes.

Beriously, of what use to human happiness is this racking of the inventive brains of milliners and tailors to fashion raiment after marvelous but forever changing devices, in no wise promotive of human comfort, solely to the end that men and women may dazzle their feluse that industrious artisans waste their lives in the production of fabrics of silk and wool, of linen and cotton, less perviceable and less adapted to the

necessities of mankind and less suited for his protection against the vicisaltudes of temperature than the skins of beasts? Why should men's hats fulfill neither the asthetic nor the utilitarian requirements of such an article? Why should this necessary piece of head gear be one season a shining evilinder of pasteboard and silk ironed upon a block shape-first that of an elongated cylinder having an equal diameter at bottom and top, next tashioned as a pyramid with sloping sides, and then as suddenly it mimles the form of an inverted cone; its rim is wide, it then is narrow; it first turns up, again turns down; the top is flat, anon is round; it bulges barely enough to shed the falling shower; then, in defiance of fitness for the uses which called it into being, a miniature brim is toms, is the man that has charge of that formed upon its top wherein the raindrops accumulate to deluge the wearer at irregular but constantly-recurring intervals.

Why should the skirt of his coat descend to his heels for a season, and be orthodox and decent, and suddenly, without cause or reason or explanation other than that it is the fashion, ascend far above his knees? Why should the waist, which nature has located at the girdle, go up under the arms and as suddenly descend upon the hips? Why should our trowsers swell to the amplitude of meal sacks in the fashion plates and upon the limbs of all male humanity, and then collapse to a degree of attenuation such that our legs seem to have been liquefied and poured into the bifurcated integuments peculiar to male bipeds, like jelly in a mold? Why should the many folded strips of suffened linen, or its paste-board imitation, which we wear about our necks and style a collar, be jauntily rolled down above a scarf, and then remorselessly set on edge, to the perpetual endangering of the ears of all masculine mankind? Why are boots and shoes constructed to fit a fashion in lasts that changes from round to square, from wide to narrow, from blunt to pointed ends, rather than after the model of the human foot? And in the matter of women's attire, Heaven save the mark! where shall we

begin or where shall our interrogations cease? Why must the dear creatures forever disguise the graceful outlines of lorever disguise the graceful outlines of their charming persons by ingenious but inelegant fictions, simulating deformi-ties that, if they actually existed, would render them simply bideous? What use-ful, earthly end is subserved or exthetic aspiration satisfied by hanging enormous amplitude of skirt over circumambient steel or whalebone belicons which pro-tect the nether limbs as little as the dis-tended cover of an umbrella does its tended cover of an umbrella does its own handle. But if it indeed be beautiful, or commodious, or convenient, why, when every created woman under heaven has adjusted her wardrobe in accordance with this usage, why, we ask, ruthlessly and incontinently abandon these whalebone and steel inventions utterly; reduce the flowing robes to the gird them back about the limbs so that kimpest and scantiest of proportions and to sit or walk without inconvenience alike an impossibility? Why, when, for a wonder, the skirts of women's dresses have, by Fashion's decree, been sensibly shortened to the shoe tops, as actually occurred within the memory of livery persons so us to enable even the ing persons, so as to enable even the most unsophisticated to see and know that female human beings have legs and feet, and are not really propelled upon castors—why must the dear creatures fly to the opposite extreme and trail their beflounced and elongated robes a yard upon the ground through mire and filth and all uncleaniness, until we almost believe the antique fiction of the sirens, floating enticingly upon the sea, with woman's intoxicating charms frizzed, clipped short in front to hang untidily ever the brow, that fairest leature in a woman's face, while at the back or on the crown it is rolled and plaited and twisted in huge masses made praired and twisted in age increases made up of all abominations, rags, wool, lint, hemp, jute, bags of bran, cotton, feathers, hair of beasts, and, worst of all, human hair pilfered from the dead of pest-bouses and hospitals, until under this unsightly mass of rubbish the graceful outlines of the female head divine is disfigured and concealed rather than adorned? Why must the bat or bonnes that ought surely to be a covering for the head, simply and suitably made, adapted of course to the changing seasons— wherefore should this be as changing as wherefore should this be as changing as the tides? To-day having rimbs possessing the circum erence of umbrelias, to-morrow with none or next to none at all; one week a thing of rattan and tissue as huge almost as a cateche, in the caveraous depths of which the ever charming face of woman resembles that of a nymph in the recesses of a grotto; a fortnight later, perhaps, to disappear amid the jeers of an outraged community, to be replaced by a device of ribbons and flowers and laces, scarcely wider than a garter? Why should a woman's gown be trimmed one way, and then another, and another, and yet another, now a flounce, to-morrow a loid, again with neither or both lyea, forever and forever?

Why should both men and women,

Why should both men and women, but especially women, constantly pursue the ignis fatuus of seeking to fastion their garments after the latest modes, when the latest modes are phantoms that, like dissolving views upon the marking's account and only accounts. the magician's screen, are only seen to fade to other forms, themselves as evanfade to other forms, themselves as evan-escent as their predecessors? Why? But our interrogatories, like the line of apectres that flied athwart the vision of the Scottish Thane, threatens to stretch to the crack of deem, and we desist, leeling that it human folly has for six thousand years withstood alits the as-saults of reason and of ridicule, our at-ternut to obtain a serious hearing in the tempt to obtain a serious hearing in the midst of the junketing of this Vanity Fair, is, indeed, a Quixotic and hopeless

undertaking. The probability of war between England and China seems to be increasing. It was but narrowly avoided two months ago, and now the cloud is bigger and blacker than it was then. Such a war would be both difficult and costly for England to fight, but the people of that country do not stand upon trifles when the necessity for fighting comes. It is believed that during the last fifteen years China has made great progress in the means of fighting; but it is not likely that an English army of moderate size would find any great difficulty in defeating a large Chinese one.—No Y. Sun.

## FROM JAPAN.

The City of Nagasaki-Porcelair and Coal-Hotels and Climates-Japanese Traders-Business Depression, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, Aug. 31, 1875. But for the fact that first impressions are oftentimes overruled by second that varies from season to season its thoughts, I would surely have communicated with you earlier, but there is so much to occupy one's time and attention here in the Oriental world, and the thermometer standing at 110 to 120 degrees in the shade, that in reality I must confess that I have felt (in a very great degree) too lazy, or, as the spiritualists would say, I have not been moved into action until the present time.

Japan is truly one of the most inter esting, and yet the most wonderful country, in the world for tourists. It is full of variety and novelty, from one end of it to the other. Even the people them-selves are quite as interesting and pe-culiar as the multitude of lovely wares

which they exhibit in their stores and by the waysides. Nagasaki is a very ancient and pecu-Nagasaki is a very ancient and peculiarly situated city, containing a population of over 70,000 Japanese, with only some 250 or 300 foreigners of all classes. The city is built around one of the loveliest bays I ever beheld, almost entirely hemmed in by a series of high mountain rauges, which are nicely cultuvated from the base nearly up to the summit, thereby presenting a lovely appearance as viewed from any part of the harbor, which is, in itself, nearly two miles wide by seven or eight miles in length, affording an ample anchorage for thousands of vessels, and considered one of the salest harbors in Japan if not one of the safest harbors in Japan if not in the world. Last week we had no less than fourteen war vessels in port at one time, affording a very picturesque as well as warlike appearance.

It was currently reported that Japan was again on the verge of another war with China, but of late news has been received dispetting all fears in that re-spect, at least for the present. Near this city are located some of the

Near this city are located some of the largest porceiain manufactories in the Empire—the goods all coming here for final packing and shipment to all parts of the world, thereby making quite a trade among the native portion of the community; this with tobacco and camphor are the principal articles of export for foreign trade.

Nearly all the coal used in Japan comes from the famous "Yanasima Mines,"

from the famous "Yahasima Mines," located a few miles below the city; is tact, I may say, that this is the princi pat or chief support of the place, induc-ing vessels to come here for their suppiles of coal and other things for ships

Hotels are very numerous, there being Hotels are very numerous, there being no less than litteen all told—first, second and third classes. Among the principal ones are the Occidental, Smith's Hotel, the Commercial and Belleview. There are more hotels here, according to foreign population, than there are in any other part of the world; therefore, any one reading this article, and having any one reading this article, and having intentions of making a tour this way, will be sure of flading ample accommodations at Nagasaki and at prices to

of churches there are four, built by foreign missions, each having a seat-ing capacity of 150 persons, being very ample for all who wish to attend. Out of this number there are two American of this number there are two American missionaries who preach altogether in Japanese. They have quite a fair aver-age attendance every Sunday, but thus lar have succeeded in making but few coversions, judging from what I

few coversions, judging from what I have seen during my sojourn among them. I think in the course of time the missionary efforts will be amply rewarded, as the advancement of the true knowledge, of the Bible is more generally diffused among the people. Schools are established in every community in the Empire, and foreign teachers employed to operate them. The Government has taoperate them. The Government has ta-ken a very active and decided step in this particular, which will be the means of making the nation more easily civi-lized, and at the same time advance sea, with woman's intoxicating charms displayed above the foam, but the serpent's horrid form below? Why should her hair, the crowninggiory of a woman, be tortured and twisted and dyed and bleached and puffed and powdered and trizzed, clipped short in Fort. will attract the attention of the civilized world. Tuey are making a desperate struggle, and it is to be hoped that no national event will occur to man or deter taem from their good inten-

During the past two months, the weather has been intensely not, the thermometer ranging from 110 to 120 degrees in the shade, at this point, while at Shangnai it has ranged from 13) to 150 degrees, and is said to be the hottest 150 degrees, and is said to be the hottest season experienced for many years. We had a slight shock of earthquake here on the morning of the 24th, at haif past four o'clock, which lasted about eight seconds, and made things shake quite lively. The Japanese predict another heavier one within the next coming fortnight. This is now about the loveliest respectively. season of the year to travel through the country, or to make a journey by steamer through the great inland sea from Yokohama to Shangbai, a distance of over one 1,000 miles. I think it is deof over one 1,000 miles. I think it is de-cidedly the most lovely sail in the world, affording finer and greater variety of scenery. In fact, it is the route for all tourists making the world's circuit. Ar-riving at Yokohama close connections are generally made with the branch line of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, and in the event of not doing so one can pass all the time he has seeing the won-derint sights to be seen at that, and the great city of Yeddo, eighteen miles dis-tant by rail. The branch line of steamers gives to the tourist ample time at all the principal sea-port cities to visit them and secure some memente for future ref-

erence.

During the past year there has been a very great depression in the tea trade of Japan, especially in Europe, where the supply far exceeds the demand, to such a degree that prices in the London market to-day are quite one-third less than those of Japan. This depression in both teas and silk has caused several enormous failures in Europe of late and seriously affecting this trade, which it is feared will never again be restored. The trade is gradually falling into the hands of native merchants, who will eventually control it, as well as all other business. Their mode of living and doing business being of so much more economical nature that in the end all foreigners will be obliged to seek another field for business. The Japanese are very cunning as well as very skillful, and even at this time it is impossible to compete with them in many articles of trade, such as ale, beer, porter, and liquors of every description. Being perfect imitators, they brand and package everything in such a perfect manner that it is almost impossible to detect it until the package is actually opened and tested. Even toreign brands of wine which are burned in on the cases, are also imitated to perfection. They have among them some of the most skillful engravers and lithographers, people who have served their time abroad and are able to infiltate anything. Foreigners generally complain of the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of of trade during the past and the talling of t During the past year there has been

twoor three years, and those now doing business in Japan have such a large com-petition to contend against that it is almost impossible to more than pay their current annual expenses. Even since my first advent in this place many large foreign firms have been obliged to succumb to the pressure of the times and return to their

native countries.

Japan is very heavily in debt to England, in fact she has advanced all the money Japan has needed for the past ten years or more, involving the government at learning the countries.

money Japan has needed for the past ten years or more, involving the govern-ment so largely and—with scarcely any revenue—that I fear a disaster of some kind must come in the end.

The new American postal system of Japan, inaugurated last January, is working very successfully, indeed, throughout the Empire. The mails have increased to an extraordinary extent.

The number of newspapers alone passing through the mails during the present year was 2,029,548 as compared with 514. year was 2,629,648 as compared with 514,-619 of the year previous, showing an actual increase of 411 per cent., a fact which speaks volumes for the progress of civilization.

French Dramatic Authors Compared. In the character of both playwright and novelist, Octave Feuillet is one of the most complete authors of his time. There is but one other who possesses the

double gift to the same degree of excei-ience—Alexandre Dumas.

An effort is made in the annexed table to place contemporary French play-wrights in relative order of merit. To do this absolutely is next to impossible, and the following is submitted as ap-proximative, being simply my individual opinion:

PIRST CLASS

Alexandre Dumas.
 Emite Augier and Jules Sandeau.
 Victorien Sardou.
 Octave Feuillet.

SECOND CLASS. 1. Theodore Barriere.
2. Menhac and Halevy.
3. Adolphe d'Ennery.
4. — Pailleron.

THIRD CLASS.

Goudinet, Labiche, Clairville, Sirandin, Paul Feval, Cadol, Najac, Nus, Davyi, and many

Or course all dramatic authors of France are not embraced in this list, but a sufficient number to indicate the general theatrical movement and estabhish a means of comparison. Viewed purely as a work of art, regardless of the moral question, the "Demi-Monde" furmoral question, the "Penni-Monde" fur-nishes the principal basis of Dumas' claim to the first place; it has been played within the last fifteen years with unvarying success, latterly in the Thea-ter Francais, and shows a vitality that promises life for many years to come

Emile Augier's name is not as well known as some names which are placed after it, because the work of its owner has not been so much for the masses as the public of the Francais. It is hardly necessary to add that were this list made for novelists Octave Feuiller's name would occupy a higher place.— Albert Rhodes, in the Galaxy for Octo-

Edmond About.

Everybody has heard of Edmond About, who is an admirable satirist and novelist, and rather a mediocre journalist. He neglects, like so many of us, the work he is adapted to, and undertakes that which is foreign to him. He has a that which is foreign to him. He has a feverish ambition to shine on the press, and while he is vainly trying to, he might be composing new Tolias and Greces Contemporaines. His novels got him in fame, fortune, and a rich wife besides, who was Mademoiselle de Guillerville. He might have been satis-led; but on an evil any Louis Napoleon lavited him to Compleyne, decorated hed; but on an evit any Louis Napoleon invited him to Compiegne, decorated him, and urged him to go to Rome and write a sarcastic account of his observations—something in the style of the Grece. The author was only too happy, hie posted off to the City of the Soul, and in due time published a very witty and one-sided book that the literary world knows and admires as the Question Romaine. He looked confidently for tion Romaine. He looked confidently for a lucrative office as a reward for his brilliant satire. But the Emperor had changed his papel policy meanwhile, being then included to conciliate Pio Nono. Nothing could be done, therefore. The result was that About became lore, the result was that About became a liberal, attacning himself to the Gaulois, then a new enterprise; alterward to the Soir, at a salary of 1,500 francs a week. When war was declared against ent, and berated the empire soundly. He is now the editor of the XIX eme Siecie and correspondent of the London Athenseum, but not doing very well in either.

The novelist felicitates himself upon his uncompromising infidelity, and was greatly disappointed because he was not formally excommunicated for his Question Romaine. He seems to forget Question Romaine. He seems to lorger that in Paris a litterateur, in order to be peculiar, must pretend to have some incological fatts. Some years since somebody called him the grandson of Voltaire. He has never recovered from it. He never will.—Junius Henri Browne, in Harper's for October.

A Good Word for Tubacco.

The late Mr. Trask, who was perhaps a more venomous enemy of tobacco than King James himself, used to rejoice in showing that the tragrant Indian weed was noxious to all sorts of life, not only that of plants, but of pigs and vermin, and that it had not a single redeeming quality. But some one who wishes to give even the devit his due de clares that his abused vegetable will cure the gout, and the following is his receipt for the purpose: Let the sick man take every evening

Let the sick man take every evening during a week a footbath prepared with the infusion of thirty grammes of snuff; then, after having dried his feet, he must expose them during ten minutes to the smoke of tobacco leaves, which are burned upon hot coals; then let the feet be covered with warmed woolen stockings, in which tobacco smoke has been likewise introduced.

Not being favored with the gout, we can not vouch for the accuracy of this remedy, but presume that all devotees of tobacco will take it on faith, at least, unless they should destroy the illusion by putting the prescription to the test of practice.—Phil Record.

Torona Titlens.

This lady, the greatest of all living dramatic singers, is of German birth. Her proper name is Tietjens, but for some years in Europe the name has been Italianized, both in spelling and pronunciation. She first appeared about twenty years ago in Germany and Italy, but her great reputation was not established until she appeared at her Majesty's Opera in London, as Vatentine in the Huguenots, is April, 1858, and Poor Guiglini, the greatest of all the lyric tenors, who afterward died in an insane asylum, was the Racul de Nangis. It was the opening-night of the season. The court, the dilettanti, the rank and fashion of England were present, and probably never in the annals of the lyric stage did a debutante at once establish suon a firm hold upon the public. She next essayed "Lecnora," in "il Trova tore;" then Donna Anna, and at the close of the season "Lucreria Borgia," which has since been generally allowed to be one of the finest of her impersonations.—Globe-Democrat

Kansas can now fill orders for thirteen million bushels of wheat.

There are now in Milan, it is said, 300 American girls studying singing with a view to the operatic stage.

Don't imagine you can correct all the evils in the world. A grain of sand is not prominent in a desert.

Last year 1,746 wives and 4,492 children of British soldiers were compelled to petition the State for bread.

Why is a drunkard like a bad politiciay? Because he is always poking his nose into measures that spoil the consti-tution.

And now St. Louis, savious of San Francisco, is longing for a twelve-story hotel, with accommodations for \$,500 guests.

The oldest harp in the world is said to be that preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, which was made in the elevents century. Mem. for the wet weather (in case i

comes again).—Coachmen and clouds are alike in one respect—they both hold the reins. A French priest has refused 2,000,000 of francs bequeathed to him by his brother, because the brother had led a

wicked life, Bismarck's daughter is thirty-eight, and he has succeeded in getting her married. Bismarck is a great—a very

A comical sight at the steamboat whari, this morning, was a youth wear-ing an overcoat and mittens and wait-ing for a load of peaches.

Mount Holyoke Seminary is princi-pally devoted to the furnishing of wives for foreign missionaries. It has already furnished 115 of these wives.

"It I owed a man an equinoxial storm and he wouldn't take this for the debt I'd never settle with him," was the placid remark of a Texas gentleman after the recent flood there.

No wonder he has madly jerked his pantaloons out of his boot-legs and finally dritted into the society of his fellow-creatures in a stand-up shirt collar.

—Brooklyn Argus.

Gladstone, like the late Herace Greely, enhances his popularity among the working men by going into the woods and slashing around among the trees with an ax, and pretends to like it.

It is arranged that the widow and daughters of Stonewall Jackson shall be guests of the State of Virginia, or the city of Richmond, on the unveiling of the statue of that great soldier, on the 26th of October. The Chinese claim to have originated

macadamized roads so long ago as to have forgotten the circumstance. It is said that the principal roads of the Em-pire have been constructed in this way or many centuries. Delano is the tenth member of the Cab-

inet that has resigned since Grant be-came President. There has been less fixity of tenure in the Cabinet departments than has characterized any pre-vious administration.

At a court-martial a young Irish officer, when questioned whether he had not given the ne to a certain person, replied: "No; I only said that either he or the colonel had told a lie, and that I was sure it wasn't the colonel." Mr. James Lick has fixed upon Mount

Hamilton, Santa Clara county, Califor-nia, for the building of the great observatory for which he has given the sum of \$500,000. The building will contain the largest telescope in the world. Biuff old Kaiser Wilhelm, whose bodi-ly vigor is really wonderful, was in the saddle during the whole time on both

saddle during the whole time on both days of the recent Sedan anniversary, and galloped up and down the field at the head of his staff as briskly as ever. Practical philosophy—"Ah, well, Mrs. Jenkins, them as lives longest sees most; but as I often says to my old man, says I, a kind word's an easy obligation, and goes a good deal further than a hobnailed boot or a quart pot, says I."—London Fun.

Since the year 1800 England has waged forty-nine wars; France, thirty-eight; Russin, twenty-two; Austria, twelve; Prussia, eight; and in spite of all the peace societies and international con-ventions they all appear saxious for an-

The sure road to specie payments is through industry, economy, and public and private honesty. The first step to-ward the end is to reform every branch of the administration, so as to stop offi-cial swindling and public robbery.—New

York Sun. There's something the matter with

There's something the matter with Josquin Miller. He writes: "Heart spoils, like wrecks churned from the seas, Along the sterile beach lie cold and bare, And mine are there."

The philosophical and observant Car-lyle rises to remark that "Great Brit an is a nation of 40,000,000 people—mostly tools." It is singular how much wis dom can be concentrated into one sen-tence by a man of experience and literary culture.

The Congregationalist asks: Who will take off the barbarous word "gent's" from the doors of the furnishing shops, and of the parlors and waiting rooms at the hotels and railway stations? If a short and suitable word is wanted, "men's" will serve the purpose.

A professor asked his class; "What is the aurora?" A student, seratching his head, replied, "Well, professor, I did know; but I have torgotton." "Well, that is sad, very sad," rejoined the professor. "The only man in the world that ever knew has forgotten it."

First passenger (horrified at seeing the other burst into the carriage white the train was in motion)—"Goodness, man, you've had a narrow escape!" Second passenger—"I have; there was a ond passenger—"I have; there was a solitary lady in the compartment 1 scrambled out of." — London Funny Folks.

Has anybody ever explained why a young man who is going to be married invariably casts a gloom over the occasion by having his hair cut, and short?—N. Y. World. They don't all do it; but those who omit it generally regret the omission before they have been married long. Can you explain that?

A lawyer who consumes three hours in arguing a question of law relating to the ownership of a barrel of apples, is indignant at his minister for exceeding twenty-five minutes in unfolding one of the great principles of morality, on whose observance the tolerable existence of society depends .- Christian Register.

'Possums are just getting ripe in the rossums are just getting ripe in the South. There wiii be an average orep this year, and the negroes are consequently happy. With plenty of possums and the elective franchise, the colored brother of the South feels that sturdy independence which the fat of the marsupial only can give.

A young lady from the rural districts entered a dry goods ators the other day, and asked for a pair of stockings. The olerk politely asked her what number she were. "Why, two, you blasted fool; do you suppose I am a centipede, or have a wooden leg? How many do you suppose a two-legged hair-pin like me would naturally wear?"

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New York Ex daily . 940A.M. 5500P.M.
New York Ex daily . 950P.M. 5500P.M. LOUISVILLS AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 minutes slow Louisville Ex daily 429a.m. 6:30r.m. 2.99A.m Louisville (ex Sun) 3:30r.m. 12:45r.m. 7:45r.m Louisville (daily) ... 7:45r.m. 5:25a.m. 11:40r.m Louisville (daily) ... 7:45r.m. 5:25a.m. 11:40r.m MAHIE ITA AND CHORNNATI.

Depot, Pearl and Pium. Time, 7 minutes fast. Park by (ex Sun) 8:35a.m. 2:20r.m. 5:30r.m. 5:00r.m Fark by Ex daily ... 5:35a.m. 2:20r.m. 5:00r.m 5:00r.m 10:40r.m BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARKERBURG.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast, Baltimore (ex Sun). 825 a.m. 525 a.m. 840 a.m. Baltimore & daily. 829 a.m. 220 p.m. 620 p.m. Baltimore & daily. 11:10 p.m. 720 p.m. 1920 p.m. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 minutes fast. Baltimore Ex daily... 7:55A.M. 5:55A.M. 8:10A.M. Baltimore Ex ....... 7:55P.M. 6:50P.M. 10:25P.M.

ORIO AND MISSISSIPPL 

GINGINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAY

Depot—Fifth and Hoadly. Time—7 mins
Dayton Ex. daily 380a.m. \$50p.M. 920a.m.
Dayton Ex. 6:46r.M. 920a.m.
Dayton Ex. daily 950p.m. 520a.m.
Dayton Ex. daily 950p.m. 520a.m.
Toledo Ex. 210a.m. 10 25r.M.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:50p.m. 520a.m.
Toledo Ex. daily 9:50p.m. 520a.m.
Toledo Ac. 220p.m. 355r.M.
Indianapolis Mail 7:30a.m. 10 25r.M.
Indianapolis Ex. 145r.M. 515r.M.
Indianapolis Ex. 120a.m. 9:30r.M.
Chicago Ex. 220p.M. 12:55r.M.
Indianapolis Ex. 120a.m. 9:30r.M.
Chicago Ex. daily 7:30r.M. 12:55r.M.
Indianapolis Ex. 10:30r.M. 12:50r.M.
Indianapolis Ex CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND CHICAGO. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Richmond Ac. 250P.M. 1256P.M. 130F.M. Chicaro Exchally... 750P.M. 850A.M. 756A.M. 156A.M. 156A.M. 156A.M. 156A.M. 156A.M. 156A.M. CINCINNATI. HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS. 

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA. Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. Time, 7 minutes fast. Morning Mail ...... 7:30A.M. 9:50P.M. 9:5:P.M. Night Ex. (ex Sat.). 7:50P.M. 8:50A.M. 10:00A.M. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND, Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Boston Ex. 7.50 a.M. 5.50 p.M. 4.50 p.M. Cleveland Ex. 10.50 a.M. 9.50 p.M. 9.55 p.M. New York Ex daily 9.50 p.M. 8.15 a.M. 7.50 a.M. Springfield Ac. 8.55 a.M. 8.50 p.M. 11.50 a.M. Springfield Ac. 8.55 a.M. 8.50 p.M. 11.50 a.M. 7.55 p.M. 10.50 a.C. 5.50 p.M. 7.55 p.M. 7.55 p.M. Sharon Ac. 6.50 p.M. 6.55 a.M. 7.50 p.M. Sharon Ac. 6.50 p.M. 6.55 a.M. 7.50 p.M. DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND COLUMBUS.
Depot, Peart and Plum. Time. 7 minutes fast.
unbus Ex. 7:30A.M. 9:30F.M. 11:5A.M.
jumbus Ex. 10:50A.M. 8:30F.M. 10:10F.M.
jumbus Ac. 3:35F.M. 9:30F.M. 10:10F.M.

OLNGINNATI AND SANDUSKY.
Denyt, Pearl and Pinm. Time, 7 minutes fast.
Sandusky Ex. ... 850A.M. 530P.M. 410P.S
Sandusky Ex daily. 954P.M. 545A.M. 750A.M.
Bellefontaine Ac. ... 836P.M. 915A.M. 950P.M.
INDIANAPOLIS. GINGINNATI AND LAFATERY.

WHITEWATER VALLEY. KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

Depot. 8th and Washington, Covington. City Nicholasville Ex. . . . 190A.M. 859P.M. 22:38 Nicholasville Acc. 2:50P.M. 11:30A.M. 5:16 Nicholasville Mix'd, 7:30P.M. 4:50A.M. 5:16 Falmouth Ac. . 450P.M. 9:30A.M. 6:38 LITTLE MAMY, PAN-HANDLE EAST.

Dept, Frynt and Kitrour. Time, 7 minacs Ast.
New York Ex daily 7:35A.M. 2:50P.M. 16:55A.M.
New York Ex daily 7:35A.M. 2:50P.M. 16:55A.M.
New York Ex daily 7:35F.M. 6:50P.M. 6:55P.M.
Zanesville Ac. 10:00A.M. 5:50P.M. 8:55P.M.
Zanesville Ac. 10:00A.M. 5:50P.M. 8:50P.M.
Springsteld Ac. 4:70P.M. 10:15A.M. 6:50P.M.
Biotrow Ac. 5:20P.M. 5:50F.M. 1:25F.M.
Loveland Ac. 12:35P.M. 7:35P.M. 1:25F.M.
Loveland Ac. 11:50P.M. 7:35A.M. 12:35A.M.
The 7:35 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. trains connect for
Yellow Springs and Springsfield. The Church grain
Leaves Loveland Sandays at 9 A. M., and returning
Leaves Loveland Sandays at 9 A. M., and returning
Leaves Cincinnsti at 2P. M.
CINCINNATI AND NUSKINGUM VALLEY.
Depot. Front and Kiltour. Time, 7 minutes Act.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 7 minutes fast Zanesville Ex. ...... 10:00A. M. 3:00P.M. 5:50P.M. Oircleville Ac. ..... 4:00P.M. 10:18A.M. 2:50P.M. COLUMBUS, MY. VERNON AND CLEVELARD. Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time 7 Depot, Front and Kilsour. Time I minutes fast, eveland Ex. ....... 7852.M. 6507.M. 1557.\*
CHESAPEARE AND ONIO.

Boat, foot of Broadway, to Huntington. City Time Bichimond Ex. . . . 1939. M. 6 200A.M. 4 200A.M